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The XXI International Grassland Congress / VIII International Rangeland Congress took place in Hohhot, China from June 29 through July 5, 2008.

Proceedings edited by Organizing Committee of 2008 IGC/IRC Conference

Published by Guangdong People's Publishing House

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Practice of rangeland co-management in hongyuan

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Key words : rangeland , resources , co-management , practice , stockholder

Introduction Hongyuan county lie in east of Qinghai-Tibet Plateau and north-west of Sichuan , where is watershed among Yangtse River and Yellow River . There are various types of grassland and abundant biology resource . For long time , Herdsmen have traditional nomadic litype , accumulated a wealth of knowledge and the production technology , and set up the grazing system and the rule among herdsmen . Since the 1950s , numerous changes in the relations of production , the first is collective operation in utilization of rangeland , then household contracting system , and the original grazing system was broken . With population growth , number of livestock has been increasing , which result in the obvious conflict between livestock and rangeland and grassland degradation , then has gradually lost its ecological function . But new effective grazing system is not set up , and rangeland will face greater pressure .

Method By Communication and exchange of ideas , ascertain the requirement of all stockholders . Grassland as a fragile basal renewable resources , people utilize and manage it from their own interests and objectives , which get half the result with twice the effort . In 2003 , aim to the existing problems of rangeland resources management , the rangeland co-management in Baihe drainage area of Hongyuan was put forward first by ICIMOD , Sichuan Academy of Grassland Science and government of Hongyuan . The rangeland co-management workshop was held in Hongyuan , and the conferees were herdsmen , officers , researcher and representatives of enterprises . This workshop has discussed concept , status , objectives and activities of rangeland co-management .

Ascertain objective , then construct platform and carry out activities . For improving the first productivity of rangeland , increasing forage yield , rationally utilizing rangeland , and relaxing conflict between livestock and rangeland , we implemented activities such as no-tillage cultivation of grass , establishment of grass seed production base , and exploration of new grazing and management mode ; For improving the second productivity of rangeland , improving breeding and feeding management of yak , and increasing income of herdsmen , we implemented activities such as popularization of Yak Tri-hybridization Technique , research of yak timely slaughter technique , and establishment of propagation and cultivation system of improved Variety of yak ; For improving local ability , we train local people and demonstrate technique ; For improving production of animal husbandry and living conditions of herdsmen , we have demonstrated families ranch and improved infrastructure .

Output The problems pressing for solution and short-term goals in rangeland resource management : grass shortage for livestock in spring and winter , grassland degradation ; as poor productivity of yak , it is difficulty for herdsmen to increase income ; herdsmen has been trained rarely , and lack techniques ; poor infrastructures , and poor production and living conditions .

We have constructed platform of rangeland co-management , and applied its concept and methods . We constructed grass seed base , yak breeder farm , field school and so on in Hongyuan , which have absorbed more fund and people to utilize and protect grassland . In activities , every one recognizes the importance of participation of all stockholders , especially government and institute . They need to know opinions and suggestions of herdsmen . The traditional knowledge has been applied in activities . Government and institute for popularization have been changing their working ways , pay attention to equal exchange of other stockholders , allow differences , and pay attention to science and operation of policy . All realize that co-management is an effective approach for rangeland resource management .

We have improved the ability of all stockholders , trained a number of researchers and technique spreader who know local conditions and can apply concept and methods of co-management , and trained a number of managers and leading herdsmen in county and village who know techniques and management . Participation modes as follow : herdsmen + government + institute + enterprise , government + institute + enterprise + herdsmen , institute + enterprise + government + herdsmen , enterprise + herdsmen + government + institute .

Reference

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